

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CALIFORNIA BULLIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The base and traitorous letter addressed by the Anti-Chinese Convention of San Francisco to the Six Chinese Companies ought to arouse the indignation of the whole country. It is little better than undisguised ruffianism, accompanied with peculiarly gross insults. The convention instructed its president and secretary to inform the Six Companies that it was neither just to our own people nor safe to the Chinese that Chinese immigration should continue. The worthy delegates discharge this commission by informing the companies that the Chinese are nuisances; that their habits and morals are contaminating our people; that they are becoming every day more and more repulsive to freemen; and, finally, that the people do not mean to put up with them any longer. The people have a right to do as they please about everything, and the Anti-Chinese Convention was "the largest meeting of the people ever held in San Francisco." Hence the Six Companies, and through them the ruling powers at Peking, are to take warning that if any more Chinese persist in coming to this country they must come at the peril of their lives. But, it will be objected, we have a treaty with China, which guarantees to the people of that country the privilege of immigrating to our country and living here with out molestation. That is all very well, says the President and Secretary of the Anti-Chinese Convention; but what do we care for treaties? The Government of the United States is the people; the President and Senate are our creatures, and when they don't suit us we turn them out. Besides that, Governments are sometimes too slow; California has before now visited summary justice upon offenders without awaiting processes of law, and if you are not careful she will do it again. At any rate, treaty or no treaty, Government or no Government, right or wrong, we mean to have our own way, and we will bring your coolies here, we will kill them. The warning was not expressed in such direct language; but there was no mistaking its meaning. Of course the convention "regrets" the excited temper of the public which makes these outrages probable. It counsels patience, and will do all it can to prevent violence; but it reminds the Chinese that "when people act from impulse in resisting wrong," they often commit excesses before anybody can interfere. The popular feeling is growing stronger, and the only safe plan for the coolies is to keep out of the way. Readers of "Put Yourself in his Place" will remember that whenever the Saw-Grinders' Union blew up a factory or "did for" an obnoxious workman, the society officers, who had paid a desperado to perpetrate the outrage, professed to be inexpressibly shocked, and offered a small reward for the detection of the criminal. Now let the Anti-Chinese Convention put itself in the Six Companies' place. Suppose Messrs. Hong Chow, Sam Yip, and the rest of them should reply that the immigrants had become impressed with the deplorable idea that our Government having promised to protect them if they came here, was bound to do it; that the people of California had no right to molest them so long as they behaved themselves; that Chinamen, as well as Americans, are apt to do ugly things when they "act from impulse in resisting wrong"; and the Californians had therefore better let them alone unless they want to be stabbed or poisoned. If the Six Companies had then interposed in this answer some indirect incitement to violence (as Mr. Winkle urged Snodgrass not to warn the police of his proposed duel), the parallel would be perfect. These Californians are apparently ignorant of the first principles of politics, as well as justice. The people are not the Government, but only the source of power. The President and Senate are not their "creatures," sent to Washington just to register the popular will at the demand of a mob. Treaties are no more to be repudiated than debts, and cannot be abolished by vote. They might as well talk of voting to abolish all mortgages on real estate in the city of San Francisco. The Chinese question is not to be settled by lawless violence, or insolent or threatening letters. It is the plain duty of the Government to protect the coolies, and if it fail to do so, after the warning of these San Francisco gentlemen, it will be held guilty of not only negligence but cowardice.

FRANCE AND GERMANY IN THE REVOLUTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

If the existing war in Europe works us no other good, it may, perhaps, induce some few people, who evidently stand in need of light on the subject, to investigate the history of the United States. How frightful is the responsibility incurred by Mr. Bancroft and his publishers, who between them have sowed the present generation out of any attempt to familiarize themselves with the deeds and the sufferings of their ancestors! Here, for example, is a correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from an university in Iowa, who actually believes that France assisted the colonies in their struggle because she was "at war with England," and thinks that the case of Lafayette's general Frenchman who came over to us in their own record has a parallel in that of the Prussian Baron Steuben and of De Kalb. The Post's historian omits to mention whether the university from which he writes affords him her maternal milk of science in the capacity of a pupil, or looks to him for light in the capacity of an instructor. In either case it would be an act of charity on the part of the "Children's Aid Society" to send out a small boy from one of our public schools, not exactly, as Emerson says, "Teach Iowa Saxons art," but at least to put that hopeful young commonwealth right about the origins of the nation to which it belongs. France did not assist America because she was at war with England; but England went to war with France because she assisted America. The Prussian Baron Steuben came out to America, not because he was a Prussian, but because he was urged by the French Count de St. Germain to come. He was not in the Prussian service at all the time, but was living in Paris, where his friends sympathizing with America put him in relations with the American commissioners, who finally persuaded him to accept a commission from the young republic. De Kalb was not a Prussian at all. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the French army when Choiseul, in 1767, having made up his mind to stimulate the movement towards independence in America, invited him to visit this country on a secret mission to study the feelings and temper of the colonists, to ascertain their

wants in the way of military resources and preparations, and to inspire them with hopes of assistance from France which they eventually received and which secured their triumph. De Kalb discharged his mission with skill and fidelity; and as he was a soldier of faith and honor rather than of fortune, he held himself bound to give the help of his sword and of his science to the colonists whom he had encouraged into revolt. He fell gloriously on the field of Camden, sealing with his blood the cordial alliance of the oldest of Christian monarchies with the youngest of Christian republics. The army of Cornwallis against whom he fought was largely made up of Hessian mercenaries.

All this importation of past events into present controversies is quite a delusion and a snare. It is ungrateful, which is bad, and silly, which is perhaps worse, to deny the great debt of gratitude due from the American people to France. Adams called France "our natural ally," not only because she was the enemy of England, but because her interests in conflict with ours, and because her philosophers and her statesmen of the eighteenth century were in advance, not of the Continent only but of England, in their emancipation from feudalism and in their anticipation of those great ideas which, since the declaration of American independence, have been carried with the arms of France from the banks of the Seine to those of the Danube and the Elbe. The Germany of our Revolutionary day was the stronghold of Centralism and feudalism. How much of the progress which she since has made Germany herself owes to France no candid and intelligent German will find it easy to estimate; and certainly no such German will deny that the debt is a deep and a real debt.

At bottom, the interests of the people of both countries are the same. To this their own passions and prejudices, quite as much as the ambition of rulers and of ministers, may blind for a time either one people or the other, or both. But the truth will out, and in the meanwhile it becomes Americans to deal fairly by both parties, and to avoid being caught up in the fiery whirl of the passions of either.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET MURDER.

But six full days have elapsed since the most atrocious and appalling murder that has ever horrified New York was committed in the very heart of one of our most populous neighborhoods, and already we see invidious and determined efforts made to mystify the public mind and browbeat public opinion. Precisely in this spell of social influence lies the secret of public insecurity. If any individual can, upon this pretext or the other, be held absolutely sacred from the most searching inquiry in a murder case, then what is called "detective" business in New York is simply a sickening imposture that insults the common sense of every thinking man. There are no persons capable of counting upon precisely this kind of impunity. "No one would believe it possible for me to have done this deed!" has been the language of criminal after criminal to himself, as the elaborate records of Great Britain, France, and Germany show. The famous volumes of the "Causes Celebres" present several cases analogous to this Nathan horror; but French justice is no respecter of persons. It instantly fastens the seals of the State upon all papers, implements, articles, and depositories in the house of assassination; it holds every inmate and every associate therewith connected under the most rigid surveillance, day and night; it takes each man and woman apart, in silence and in secret; it prevents their conference and possible collusion; it questions again, again, and again, sometimes reiterating the very same inquiry over and over, at different and at unexpected times; it confronts, compares, and scrutinizes; it accepts all sane material and rejects nothing. Its touch has the terrible strength of the finger at the end of the elephant's trunk, which can alternately toss aside hundred weights and pick up a cambric needle. Then, along with this width of range combined with minute intensity, delicate science, culture, and educated information are brought to bear in their most attractive as well as in their sternest forms. The hand is of iron, but the glove is of velvet; the contact is artistic, but the grasp upon the throat of the felon is inexorable and deadly. Let our readers recall the processes made in detection in the Traupmann murder case, which horrified all France. What indefatigable activity, what keen foresight, what patience, persistence and yet what rapidity of movement; what breadth of view and yet what microscopic minuteness of scrutiny; no testimony was rejected; no theories were pompously scoffed at by inflated ignorance; no decent agencies were slighted; no influence, one way or the other, was tolerated for the twinkling of an eye; all things were taken in and sifted to the dregs, only was thrown away after sifting, and if but one grain of fact remained it was held precious. And the result? The soil of all Europe seemed alive under the feet of the murderer; the very stars watched him at night; the whistle of the locomotive when he tried to fly denounced him with a voice like the shrieks of his victims; the sea alone yawned ready to receive him at Havre; in his utter despair he sprang into its billows and found himself in the clutch of the law! He was tried, he confessed, and was executed. This is ability, and this is detection. The police of New York and of the United States have now a conspicuous and an irrevocable opportunity before them. This is their Waterloo, and they will nobly discharge their duty. We verily believe that to real skill and science, armed with adequate authority, the solution of this so-called mystery is at the door. The individual or set of individuals who may attempt in the slightest degree to clog their progress or throw even golden or common dust in their way must be regarded as hostile to society. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is large, but it is not enough for the expenses of this search. It is a mere trifling exponent of the overwhelming importance of the detection and punishment of the culprit. No combination must be left strong enough to outbid the cry of justice. That would be to leave the throats of every banker and merchant or of any possessor of a home and means exposed to the knife of the midnight assassin. A State or a nation, a commercial board or mercantile body, would better spend a million in ferreting out all the mysteries of this crime than in half of the purposes to which they do apply their money. It is a case of the "public in danger," and public paid officers must now, once for all, do their duty, and their whole duty, or themselves be utterly undone.

YACHTING AND YACHT RACING.

From the N. Y. Times.

We make a distinction between the two. Lord Dufferin, for instance, desirous of seeing foreign lands, and especially those inaccessible by ordinary means of communication, builds himself a stout and convenient yacht and uses it as his private conveyance to far-distant Iceland or the stormy shores of Norway. In this he acts no differently from any traveller who prefers to be his own master as to times and seasons of departure or arrival. The yacht is his vehicle, and he constructs it in accordance with the best known rules of speed and safety combined. He is not, in the full sense of the word, a yachtsman—only a gentleman on his travels, and travelling a gentleman should do if he has the means. Another may adopt the yacht as his summer residence, employing it as a portable yet comfortable home, and as a rest from the cares of business, or a relief from the heats of the city. Such a man is likely to be a member of the best yacht club in his vicinity, and to participate in its annual regatta, though without much expectation of winning the cup. We may describe him as half a yachtsman, having a mild interest in the enthusiasm of his fellow-members, and considering his work done when he has paid his dues and attended the annual meeting. Then there are others who make a short annual excursion, or an occasional long-shore cruise, the excuse for a temporary relaxation from work. Perhaps none enjoy the water more than these, but they do not contribute essentially to the primary object, the serious and actual utility which is the soul of yachting. Besides these there is a class necessarily very limited in numbers, because only persons of large means can afford the luxury, who look upon yachting as one of the most effective means of improving naval architecture. It has been truthfully said that no great improvement in the models of ships can be expected either from our Government navy yards, or the ship yards of private builders for the commercial marine. As to the navy yards, the melancholy experience of the last ten years is enough. Whether it be that the Bureau of Construction is overworked by theory and so bothered with logarithms, the quadrilateral hyperbola, and its asymptotes, that it has forgotten the shape of a ship or the use of the power which is to propel it; or whether it be that "red tape" and the constant "relief" of one engineer by another who supposes that he can improve upon his predecessor, or the reason, certain it is that the navy, which ought to be a grand school of construction, is looked upon with much suspicion, if not of contempt, in this regard. One daring the war a really fast ship was built to chase blockaded runners, but she had such an "unstable equilibrium," such an incomprehensible disparity between engines and hold, that she was put in ordinary. Even in monitor-iron-clad, our one eye-lamb so far as inventive naval construction goes, we have been compelled to look at the British Monarch, and admit that it far surpasses our finest iron-clads, albeit it is adapted from the American invention. The Government devotes too little attention to experiment, and allows too much deference to abstract science. It ought to be taught by the success of the British method of construction and rigging, but it is nothing of the kind. In the merchant marine, although its achievements have been brilliant, they have been in a measure accidental. No builder can afford experiments. He is a mechanic, and must please his customer, and the latter is ordinarily satisfied to follow what he believes to be the best existing model. The necessity with both is to build a ship, for freight or for passengers, which will pay in the peculiar trade for which it is designed. The income to be derived from voyages is the main consideration, and one vessel is built after the model of another, improvements creeping in gradually, developed only by slow degrees. Who, then, shall be the instructor in naval construction? The Government declines—perhaps wisely, considering the results in the navy yards—to intervene. The ordinary shippers of commerce cannot do the work, except for a few exceptional cases, and attended with commercial hazards, such as ought not to be incurred. The yacht seems to afford the solution. Experiments on these lesser models of great ships can be made without ruinous cost to those who are rich enough to indulge in any satisfactory form of ocean yachting. Their efforts for success are not embarrassed by the supervision and conflicting orders of a host of officials. Their failures are only a personal disappointment, and do not involve the reputation of a great manufacturer or a great shipowner. The success brings with it the highest form of reward in the personal esteem of others and the distinction which success carries with it. And from this class of men—limited as it must be—we may expect that pure sense of probity dependent upon personal honor and not on professional pride or speculative ambition, which gives a high value to the tests to which they submit. In this particular American yachtsmen may be quite satisfied to be represented by the owner of the Dauntless.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices. Terms: D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE-LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board per day, \$3.50; from June 1 to July 1, \$14 per week; for the season, \$14 to \$17.50, according to room; for the months of July and August, \$17.50; August, \$21. Open from June 1 to October 31. H. J. ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, N. J.—First-class Hotel, with every requisite. Drawing-room and billiard-parlor. New York City, via Reading and Delaware River Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., with out change. Send for circular. 6 1/2 mi.

CAPE MAY.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Rebuilt since the late fire and ready to receive guests. Open during the year. Located on the sea shore with the best bathing beach of the Cape. Terms: for the summer, \$3.50 per day and \$21 per week. Cash from depot free. No Bar. 6 1/2 mi. from Philadelphia. J. M. McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—The house being newly refitted and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price. Address: E. GRIFITHS, No. 104 Chestnut Street, or Cape May. 6 1/2 mi.

THE REMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This house is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms, bath, and billiard-parlor. Address: Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, 6 1/2 mi.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS now open for the reception of guests. Rooms, bath, and billiard-parlor. Address: J. M. McMAKIN, Proprietor, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 1/2 mi.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board. Music under the direction of Maestro M. F. Alada. Terms, \$20 per week. Persons desiring to engage rooms will address: BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors, No. 227 Richmond Street, Philadelphia. 25th Street, 6 1/2 mi. 7 1/2 mi.

BAR'S RESTAURANT HOUSE, CORNER ATLANTIC AND KENTUCKY AVENUES, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This well-known house is now open for the reception of guests. Mrs. M. A. LEEDS, Proprietress. The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house. HUGH BARR, Proprietor.

SURE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This house is now open for the reception of guests. It is situated on the beach, and has the best bathing beach of the Cape. Terms: for the summer, \$3.50 per day and \$21 per week. Cash from depot free. No Bar. 6 1/2 mi. from Philadelphia. J. M. McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A new and fully-furnished boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot. Terms to suit. 7 1/2 mi. ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This cottage is now open for the reception of guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. Terms: for the summer, \$3.50 per day and \$21 per week. Cash from depot free. No Bar. 6 1/2 mi. from Philadelphia. Mrs. J. M. McMAKIN, Proprietress.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares west to the corner of PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, near to the Presbyterian Church. It is now open for the reception of guests. Terms: for the summer, \$3.50 per day and \$21 per week. Cash from depot free. No Bar. 6 1/2 mi. from Philadelphia. A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This house is now open for the reception of guests. It is situated near the best bathing beach. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms: for the summer, \$3.50 per day and \$21 per week. Cash from depot free. No Bar. 6 1/2 mi. from Philadelphia. GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This cottage is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. Mrs. M. A. LEEDS, Proprietress. 6 1/2 mi.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELL HOUSE) RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This mansion is now open for the reception of guests. It is situated near the best bathing beach. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms: for the summer, \$3.50 per day and \$21 per week. Cash from depot free. No Bar. 6 1/2 mi. from Philadelphia. Mrs. J. M. McMAKIN, Proprietress.

CENTRAL HOUSE, N. J.—This house is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. Mrs. M. A. LEEDS, Proprietress. 6 1/2 mi.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This house is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. Mrs. M. A. LEEDS, Proprietress. 6 1/2 mi.

EDGEMILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE OPENED FOR SUMMER BOARDERS FROM JULY 1 to September 15, 1870. The house is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board. A few families can be accommodated by applying early. For particulars call on or address: REV. T. W. CATTELL, Merchantville, N. J. 7 1/2 mi.

REVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, PUGH-KREPP, N. Y.—A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. Terms: for the summer, \$3.50 per day and \$21 per week. Cash from depot free. No Bar. 6 1/2 mi. from Philadelphia. H. Y. LAUBERBACH, Proprietor.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 5 30 St. No. 115 MARKET St., General Agent.

TREGG'S TOOTHBRUSH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Cleanses and Refreshes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Refreshes the Mouth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.—As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the fragrance of the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and lasting perfume. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest, will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, or rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz:— About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:— The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land. One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tye mill, water-power blooming, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, oil forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, with warehouse attached, mannan house, 100, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, and other buildings, with stationary engines, machinery, and fixtures. Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables. Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2333 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and apparatus thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county. Also, about 17,400 acres of unseatd lands, in Mifflin county. Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton. Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mannan house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 22 dwelling houses, oil forge, one grain mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars. Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 119 acres of land, and nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building. Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to \$500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:— \$500 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the rights, titles, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, and to the following described properties, viz:— The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 125 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:— Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 33 degrees east, 129 5/8-10 perches to stone; thence by land of John B. Zook, north 44 1/2 degrees west, 202 3/4-10 perches to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46 1/2 degrees west 102 1-10 perches to stone; thence south 44 1/2 degrees east, 100 6-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all the other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence by road, north 44 1/2 degrees west, 67 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45 1/2 degrees west, 79 6-10 perches to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 23 1/2 degrees east, 66 8-10 perches to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 40 1/2 degrees east, 31 1-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$1,738 34, upon \$3500 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1869.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:— All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:— Beginning at a chestnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henny and Samuel McMannan, north 27 degrees west, 29 1/2 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McMannan, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 23 perches, to a post; thence by land of John Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 129 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 13 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDaniel, deceased, and Mrs. McDaniel, north 60 degrees east, 9 1/2 perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70 1/2 degrees east, 59 1/2 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for \$1200, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 23, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:— Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off. The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

JAMES T. YOUNG, Trustee. ENOCH LEWIS, Trustee. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 6 27 mth 1870.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE ABOVE CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th day of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

- No. 1. Note and bill paper—two qualities. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—three qualities. No. 3. Full letter size, 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches—three qualities. No. 4. Extra letter size, 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches—three qualities. No. 5. Extra letter size, 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches—two qualities. No. 6. Extra letter size, 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches—two qualities. No. 7. Official size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—two qualities. No. 8. Extra official size, 4 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches—two qualities. STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS. Six and a half-eighths by 9 1/2 inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above mentioned "Wrappers" must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

However envelopes are of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-lined," (lines printed inside or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. It is the duty of the contractor to provide the dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily discontinued, they are to be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes must be gummed and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch from the edge of the flap, and to be of hand-gum not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT. Bidders are notified that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufacturer must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the production of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING. All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five packed in strong paste-board or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than one hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspapers and wrappers must be packed in boxes not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong paste-board or straw boxes, and to be transported by rail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or paste-board boxes must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, the boxes of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor, and the boxes must be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY. The envelopes and wrappers may be furnished and delivered with all reasonable dispatch, complete in all respects, and ready for use. The contractor may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, or at such other places as may be designated by the Department. The contractor is to be authorized to inspect and receive the name; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the contractor to deliver the envelopes and wrappers, packed in boxes, with dressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES. Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and styles of envelopes, and the different styles of gumming, with blank forms of bills, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, at the Post Office Department.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and the contractor, upon award, shall be bound to execute a written agreement, in which he shall agree to furnish the envelopes and wrappers, in accordance with the conditions of the contract, and to execute a bond, in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000), as a further security for the faithful performance of the agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liability of the seventeenth article of the contract, and to execute a bond, in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000), as a further security for the faithful performance of the agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liability of the seventeenth article of the contract, and to execute a bond, in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000), as a further security for the faithful performance of the agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liability of the seventeenth article of the contract.

The contractor shall be bound to execute a written agreement, in which he shall agree to furnish the envelopes and wrappers, in accordance with the conditions of the contract, and to execute a bond, in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000), as a further security for the faithful performance of the agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liability of the seventeenth article of the contract, and to execute a bond, in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,00